bership on the all-important Committee on

Ever since Mr. Wilson of West Virginia was chosen to take charge of the cause of the antisilver men in the House, it has been the general belief that such recognition was merely a preliminary move toward making him Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Nothing definite was known on the subject. however, as the Speaker has maintained an absolute secrecy as to what he intended to do. Mr. Springer and his friends made a desperate fight for his reappointment, and, as they thought, with success. When the House met this morning Mr. Springer had no idea that the committees were to be announced or that he was to be dropped from the Chairmanship of Ways and Means. Indeed, he had reasons to suppose that he would not be, and when he listened to the announcement of Mr. Wilconceal his chagrin, but plainly said that he was both surprised and disapnted. He can find no explanation, he says, for the Sneaker's action, but thinks that he acted as he thought for the best interests of the country and the Democratic party. It is very well known, however, that the Speaker did not reappoint Mr. Springer, because he regarded him as the wrong man in the right place, and as one unable, chiefly because of his peculiar temperament and disposition, to lead the Democratic party in the House effectively in the forthcoming battle for tariff reform. Mr. Springer is a genlal, intelligent, and popular man, but he lacks the elements necessary to a broad-gauged political leader it was therefore decided to retire Mr. Springer and put in his place Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who, whatever he may lack as a presiding officer and parliamentary leader, is a broad-minded man, who has made a study of the tariff, and who is no doubt ready to frame, in conjunction with the President and Secretary of the Treasury, a tariff bill embodying the principles of the Chicago platform, and upon which all factings of the Democratic party can unite. says, for the Speaker's action, but thinks

and upon which all factions of the Democratic party can unite.

The retirement of Judge Holman from a place in which he has been so conspicuous during many Congresses when the Democrats were in a majority caused a greater surprise than the retirement of Mr. Springer. Judge Holman stands before the country as the great exponent of the Democratic idea of economical government, but his efforts to cut down expenditures to the lowest possible limit have drawn upon him the antagonism of members of his party to such an extent that they made a concerted effort against his reappointment to the head of the Appropriations Committee, It was charged against Judge Holman also, that in his attempts at economy in the last Congress he overshot the mark to such an extent as to seriously impair some branches of the

It was charged against Judge Hollian, allow that in his attempts at economy in the last Congress he overshot the mark to such an extent as to seriously impair some branches of the public service, and that his plan was in a measure responsible for the falling in of the building last summer. Judge Holman's advancing age was also used as an argument for his retirement from the arduous work of the Appropriation Committees. Speaker Crisp, however, made his action with regard to these two old members more marked by dropping them altogether from the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations and putting new men in their places.

Much interest centres in the personnel of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, although it is a less important committee than it would have been had the pending discussion of the silver legislation not occur precipitated in advance of its appointment. It looks as though the Speaker, in selecting the members of this committee, intended to give a slight advantage to the anti-silver men. The Coinage Committee, however, may not have occasion to deal with the pending financial bill unless it should go to conference. Then, of course, Mr. Bland, the Chairman of the committee, would undoubtedly be one of the conferrees on the part of the House. The Committee on Banking and Currency is said to be opposed to free soinage, Il to 0.

The full list of the committees, except those previously appointed, is as follows:

kiectons-of-Ferrall, Va. Chairman; Brown, Ind.; Papiter, My., Lockwood, N. Y., Lawson, Ga.; Hayes, La, Faiterson, Tenn.; Denson, Ala.; Woodard, N. C.; Taylor, Fenn.; Wangh, Ind.; Daniels, N. Y.; McCall, Mass.; Thomas, Mich.; Wheeler, Ill.

Ways and Meass-Wilson, W. Va. Chairman; McMillen, Jenn.; Turner, Ga.; Montgomery, Ky.; Whying, Ind.; Daniels, N. Y.; McCall, Mass.; M

igh, Ind.; Paniela, N. Y.; McCall, n.; Wheeler, Ill. Walson, W. Ya., Chafrman; McMil-Ga.; Montgomery, Ky.; Whiting, Y.; Stevens, Mass.; Bryan, Neb., Bynum, Ind.; Taranev, Mo.; Reed, .; Payne, N. Y.; Dalzelt, Pa.; Hopfiles, Mich., Payne, N. Y., Daizen, Pa.; Hop. I., Gert, I.A.; Hop. I., Gert, I.A.; Hop. I., Gert, M. G., Wastington, Sayers, Tex., Chairman; Breckin, Sy, Donkery, Mo., Compton, Md.; UNeil, Mass.; Mon. Ger, Washington, Tein.; Robertson, La.; Mon. Ger, Washington, Tein.; Robertson, La.; Lire, J. L., Lance, H., L., Lance, L., Lance, J., Lance lung. Weights and Measures-Bland, Mo., Chair-

destate and Foreign Commerce—Wise, Va., Chali-Frice, La. Brickner, W. a., Geary, Cal., Hook, O.; Fia., Patterson, Tenn., Caroth, Ky. Durbor, Brawley, B., Bartiett, N. Y., O'Nell, Pa.; Mass. Storer, C., Beiden, N. Y.; Hepburn, La.; er, Muhl. 1s. and Harbors-Blanchart, La., Clairman, ing. Mise., Lester da., Clara, Ala.; Jones, Va.; Randall Mass., Storer, U., Beiden, N. Y., Hepburn, i.a., Fiettier, Mith.

Rivers and Harbors Blanchard, La., Chairman, Catching, Mirr., Leaster, Ga., Cheny, Inc., Cammettl, Page, R. L., Addrson, W. Va., Cares, Inc., Cammettl, Page, R. L., Addrson, W. V., Catchy, Inc., Cammettl, Page, R. L., Addrson, W. C., Catchy, Inc., Cammettl, Herman, Or., Stethenson, Mich., Block, N. V., Grownson, O., Resburn P., Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Hithan, Ill., Chairman, Mayner, N. V., Berry, St., Houlma, Ala, Pigott, Conn., Cooker, Fla., Conn., N. J., Brathall, Md., Perkins, Ia., Boutelle, Me., tillett, Mass., White, O., Philipp. Pa. a. Boutelle, Me., tallioti, Mass., White, O.; Phillculture—Hatch, Mo., Charman, Alexander, N.,
sil, S. C.; Forman, M. Shasa, An., Capehart,
J. Shidey, Pa.; Marshall, M. Shasa, An., Capehart,
J. Shidey, Pa.; Marshall, G. Shash, Capehart,
J. Had, Funk, H. Apese, Kan., Finston, Kan.,
J. Had, Funk, H. Apese, Jan., Finston, Kan.,
J. B., Typin, Oklahoma, Mass., Halmer, Neb.,
ign Affairs—Withermy, P., Calronan, Hocher,
Fitch, A.; Rayner, Md., Gentl, J. Fritte,
facker, Va.; Lensmore, Al., Cert, Mass.,
Harmer Pa.; Storer, O.; Hishi, S. H.; Brapiss, Van Voorlins, N. V.
Ary Affairs—Guilwate, O., Charman, Macciary Affairs—Guilwate, O., Charman, M.

Charman, M. S., Charman, M. S., Charman, M.

Charman, M. S., Charman, M. Affairs - Unitwaite, O. Charciali, Wheel-deplaam, B. L. Gorman, Mill. Jenderton, eds. Ind. Sekkies, N. Haws, H. Morsan, fr. Cal. Hull. In. Cartis. S. Marsh, Mass. Woomer, Fig. Joneph. N. Marsh, Jarse-tammings, N. Y. Confront, Galasen, J. Meyer, I.a.; McAleer, Fa. 1811, N. Y. Mo, Money, Mis. Taibott, Mc. Pyer Va. e. Dollyer, I.a. Walsworth, N. Y. Mandall, to and Pol. Roule. Business.

s, Bathason, Par, Hultck, O.

s Office and Port Roads—Henderson, N.C., Chairs Ominov, N. Y.; Kyie, Miss: Hayes 1a. Torpin,
Spec Par, Cahannes, Ga., Burnes, Mis.; Swalesin,
Coldwell, O.; When, Wash, Lond, Jul. Smith,
Honk Tenn, Gardner, N.J., Flynn, Calabonia,
Bio Lands, Mollac, A.J., Flynn, Calabonia,
Bio Lands, Mollac, A.J., Hall, Minn, Chawterf, N.
devilam, Jest, Smith, Will, Linding, S.,
Casham, Josephan, Par, Was Lathiner, S. Davie, (e. ; Somers, W. s. ; Latimer, S.). Lays., La.; Wanger, P.A.; Moon, Nich, Mackies, Or.; Smith, All. irs.—Holman, Ind., Chairman, Allan, Lawin, Wis.; Hall, Minn. Syddiss, if Fendleton, Frx. Bower, S. ; Somewart, S. ; March, Holkins, P.R.; P.O. kier, S. ; Sieger, S. ; Aller, M. ; March, Holkins, P.R.; Aller, M. ; March, Holmisan, O.; Kribos, P.R.; Almond, M. ; Mirseon, Kan.; Boon, Minn. Perkins, In Jeferser, N. V.; Avery, Mich. Smith, M.

danala Catchings, Miss. Chairman Cobb. Mo.; G.esham, Tex. Kyan N Budson, Kan, Cambon, Ca. Huland Cand Claims. Fendleton, W. Va., Charman, etc. N., Edmonds, Va., Pithian, Hi., Cockre., only in the Employ. N. J. Hadeon, Kan. Feil, shaton, ann. Marvin, N. Y.; Lucas, S. D.; Shaw, Lawins, Utan.

THE HOUSE

ANDUNCES THEN TO

BY A CORNEL S. J. Come. Ind.; Checkering.

BY A Constitue. N. J. Committies on A Committee. N. J. Committe Gillett, N. Y., Library, Fellows, N. Y., Chairman; Uretran, C.Neill, Pa.
UNeill, Pa.
Printing-Richardson, Tenn., Chairman; McKaig,
Md., Broderick, Kan.
Reform Civil Service—De Forest, Conn., Chairman;
Brawley, S. C.; Meredith, Va.; Hooker, Nies; Branch,
N. C.; Kverett, Mass.; Hines, Pa.; Taylor, Ind.; Hopkins, Hi.; Russell, Conn.; Brosius, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.;
kins, Ha.; Russell, Conn.; Brosius, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.;

HII. Russell, Conn.; Broatus, Pa.; Sherman, N. Y.; Corrhis, U.; Citon of President and Vice-President and Repre-cives in Congress—Fitch, N. Y.; Chairman, Tucker, Crain, Tex.; Compton, Md.; De Armond, Mo.; Yan, O.; Lawson, Ga.; Stallings, Ala.; Johnson, Cortis, N. Y.; McDowell, Fa.; Northway, O.; Donovan, O.; Lawson, Ga.; Stailings, Ala.; Johnson, N. D.; Cortis, N. Y.; McHowell, Fa.; Northway, O.; Hainer, Nob. and Acoustics—Shell, S. C., Chairman, Dentitive Nob. and Acoustics—Shell, S. C., Chairman, Dentitive Mass.; Heiner, Fa.; Linton, Mich., Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—English, N. J., Chairman, Harving, Wis.; Reilly, Pa.; Layton, O.; Livingston, Ga.; Cooper, Tox.; McEttrick, Mass.; Morse, Mass.; Daniels, N. Y.; Hainer, Neb.; Kiefer, Minn.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Gooper, Ind., Chairman, Isle, Ky.; Paachal, Tex.; Mazuire, Cal.; Richardson, Mich.; Fence, Col.; Newlands, Nev.; Sweet, Idaho; Deolittic Wash.; Hartman, Mon.; Tawsey, Minn.

Immigration and Naturalization—Geissenhainer, N. J.; Chairman; Epse, Va.; Kyan, Mo.; Brikkner, Wis.; Davey, Ia.; Paschal, Tex.; Mazuire, Cal.; Gillett, N. Y.; Bartholdt, Me.; Wilson, O.; McDowell, Fa.; Rickner, Wis.; Davey, Ia.; Paschal, Tex.; Mazuire, Cal.; Gillett, N. Y.; Bartholdt, Me.; Wilson, O.; McDowell, Fa.; Paschan, N. T.; McDamold, H.; Erdman, Pa.; Fielder, N. J.; Lucas, G.; McEttrick, Mass.; Ballwin, Minn.; Graham, N. T.; McDamold, H.; Erdman, Pa.; Pielder, N. J.; Pensions—Moses, Ga., Chairman; Henderson, N. C.; Jones, Va.; Houk, O.; Snodgass, Tenn.; Taylor, Ind.; Liste, Ky.; Clark, Mo.; Baker, Kan.; Londenslager, N. J.; Lucas, S. D.; White, O.; Tawney, Minn.

Claims—Bonn, N. C., Chairman; Cox, Tenn.; Gampbell, N. Y.; Russell, Ga.; Hutcheson, Tex.; Hichards, O.; Mutchler, Pa.; Clark, Mo.; Hammond, Ind.; Lend, Cal.; Cooper, Mas.; Settle, N. C.; Heiner, Pa.; Riefer, Minn.; Cousins, Ia.

War Calims—Heikhoover, Pa., Chairman; Stone, Ky.; Ensloe, Tenn.; McLaurin, S. C.; Cooper, Tex.; Goldzier, Mill.; McNagny, Ind.; Ritchte, O.; Houk, Fann, Herman, Or.; McMahon, Pa.; Avery, Mich.; Wilson, G.

District of Columbia—Heard, Mo.; Chairman; Richardson, Tenn.; Rick, Md.; Cabie, Ala; Mcredith, Fa.; Reider, M.; Hermer, Fa.; Coll, McMolov, Ga.; Gooper, Fa.; Harmer, Fa.; Col.; McMolov, Ga.; Gooper, Fa.; Harmer, Fa.; Col.; McMolov, Ga.; Goldzier, Ill.; Johnson, Ind.; Wheeler, Ill.

Johnson, Ind.: Wheeler, Hil; Hazer, Ia.; Settle, N. C.
Members of the New York delegation fared
very well at the hands of Speaker Crisp in the
make-up of the committees. Four good Chairmanships fall to the State, as follows: Naval
Affairs, Mr. Cummings: Library, Col. Fellows:
Patents, Mr. Covert: and Expenditures in the
Department of Justice, Mr. Dunphy. Others
of the delegation who get desirable assignments, equal in importance, perhaps, to Chairmanships of minor committees, are Tracy,
member of Colnage, Weights, and Measures;
Cockran, Ways and Means; Bartlett, InterState Commerce; Sickles, Military Affairs;
Fitch, Foreign Affairs; Hendrix, Pacific Hailroads; Lockwood, Pacific Railroads and Elections: Warner, Banking and Currency: Clancy,
Naval Affairs.

FINANCIAL TALK IN CONGRESS.

WASRINGTON, Aug. 21.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) offered a substitute for the bill to increase national bank circulation. which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary ver bullion purchased in July, 1803, with sale in the month, with the prices asked.

The Finance Committee bill (reported last Friday) discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion was then taken up, to afford Mr. Morthe Senate in favor of the bill. He first, however, asked and obtained indefinite leave of shaence remarking that he was in the Senate chamber to-day against the advice of his physician. He then read from slips his speech, bearing the motto, "Sound money cheats no-

Mr. Morrill said that he did not yet abandon all hope of bimetallism, and that, therefore, he should gladly vote for the repeal of so much of the act of 1800 as required the purchase of silver. It had not originally received any favor from him, and the wide distrust which it had excited should be speedily removed. After its repeal the country would not be dependent upon gold alone for currency, as there would be much more of silver than of gold and more of paper currency than ever before, and as the silver dollar would not be demonetized, whenever more silver could be coined and utilized without crowding gold to a premium, it would be done by universal consent; but the Treasury should be relieved from its embarrase ment of furnishing gold to pay for silver bullion. To maintain silver, with the existing standard, on a parity with gold, while increas ing the public debt by the daily purchase of over five tons of silver bullion, the Treasury notes for the payment of which were practically redeemable in gold, was too heavy a task, and the Administration had acted wisely in appealing to Congress. As to the declaration of the silver mine owners that they would not consent to the repeal of the act of 1830 without a satisfactory substitute, he said that the only satisfactory substitute he said that the only satisfactory substitute indicated by them—iree coinage—was the very measure most feared by the country, as it would bring with it the single silver standard. The coin would then be legal tender, but would be by no means a measure of value. No man outside of an insane asylum would receive the silver coins of Mexico, India, or Feru for more than their weight value in buildion. After quoting a statement of the great diminution in the cost of producing silver of late years, Mr. Morril said: notes for the payment of which were practically

statement of the great diminution in the cost of producing silver of late years, Mr. Morrill said:

Beyond doubt cheaper cost has had the natural effect of reducing the value of silver, and if, by any means, the product were now to be considerably increased, an equator greater reduction in vane would follow. There has been from its o to Isod, some 420,000,000 silver dollars coined with a difference between their face value and their present market value of 170,000,000 silver dollars coined with a difference between their face value and their present market value of 170,000,000 silver dollars coined with a difference between their face value and their present market value of 170,000,000 silver some depreciation of over so per cent. The stock of both of a receiver womande by all the power and prescitive of the national Government to enhance law of a upply and demand was still invincible and could not be set aside even by the dynamics of legal tenier laws. Every minestone along the dreary track of those unsuccessful experiments marked a slep downward in the depreciation of sliver. A repeal of the sliver purchasing clause in the act of 1850 whill give us a practical force, so long manifesting disregarded, in the final determination of the sliver problem and Europe, after all, to provide for its own financial necessities, will be modificatly to reach the conclusion that sliver should not remain obsolete and useless only as a commodity.

I cannot, however, favor bimetallism without an increase in silver coinage, as without an increase in silver coinage, as without an increase in silver coinage, as without an increase in silver coinage is with the cooperation of many nations. Nor can I favor the free coinage of silver by the United States about it is fairled to absorb it on our part might be impossible to maintain any only parity hetween gold and silver, even with the cooperation. No remedy would have a prosperous ending which did not squarely and fair procoping the fairled silver should an amount of silver which into other nations also to join the soid monomeralities of histop.

There is now little of the necessaries of life for which the United States was dependent on other countries, while voiton hetroicum, and provisions rannot be so radic or assistanticity obtained clawhere as in the radic or assistanticity obtained clawhere as in the inited states. There is, therefore, no possibility of traumstances that could deprive this country of its large and national share of the world so d unless by the revenue as the revenue lawsers as frained as to make for interest the revenue lawsers as frained as to make the impact second the exports perhanenly, and that is a fisk which no political party would fake. With a seam it trency integer god capital would flow into our caulity by militions for investment, but with any case of uncertain standard of money pames would be an every-law occurrence, and forego capital would are also dear and foreign capital would defined a stand along and foreign creditors would defined a prompt cretim of all investments.

dangerous in application.

Mr. Hooker (Dem., Miss.) spoke against the repeal, believing that no relief would come to the country from that repeal. The debate was then suspended to allow the

Speaker to announce the standing and select committees for the present Congress.

Then, on motion of Mr. Bland, Saturday next
was set apart for general debate on the Wilson
bill, instead of debate under the five-minute rule. Mr. Cooper (Dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition

bill, instead of debate under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition to the free coltage of silver. He would rather favor a policy which would give the country a safe, recognized, stable currency than enter upon experiments at this time. If Congress repealed the purchasing clause it would not strike down nor kill silver. In his opinion it would lift up silver and make it the equal of gold. He then argued in support of the proposition to repeal the tax on State banks.

Mr. Alexander (Dem., N. C.) advocated free silver coinage and spoke for a larger currency.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.) opposed free coinage and advocated the Wilson bill. He called attention to the fact that when the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted the fight was upon the question whether the ratio should be 15 to 1 or 16 to 1. Now the silver men did not seem to care whether the ratio should be 16 or 20.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) argued against the pending bill, and recounted the hardships to which the people of his district had been subjected since the war. Never by his voice nor his vote would therefbe another feather weight placed upon their backs. He was speaking, he said, in behalf of the poor colored men of his country. While the gentlemen on the other side might claim to control the negroes. At last the negroes had got to the other side.

Mr. Chickering (Rep., N. Y.) asked if that was the reason the gentlemen spoke for them.

Mr. Cox repiled that he had come to the conclusion that the negroes constituted the best part of the Republican party.

Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.) said that he in his canvass had opposed the free coinage of silver. The furthest that he would go was the coinage of the American product. He believed that the voice of the laboring class of his State was not for free coinage, but simply for the increase of the circulation of the country; but he was not in favor of an increase of the circulation of the country; but he was not in favor of silver in the absence of an international agreement. He would record hi

(Mr. Bland, and Wont 1 [Applause.]
The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock.
At the evening session Mr. McLauren (Dem. 1 o'clock in opposition to the Wilson bill

At the evening session Mr. McLauren (Dem. S. C.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill and in favor of the free coinage of aliver.

Mr. McDonald (Dem., III.) said that he was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at any ratio that might be acceptable. Its would then remove from both their legal-tender quality, but the Government should have the privilege of paying every dollar it owed in coin. That was the only method of restoring the results of the two rests of privilege of raying every dollar it owed in coin. That was the only method of restoring the parity of the two metals.

Mr. Bartlett Dem., N. Y. said that he was in thorough accord with the message of the President. He would regard the amendments providing for free coinage as remedies more fatal than the disease. They would be like the deady poison which hastons the meritund patient's death. He represented a farming constituency, a tolling constituency, a laboring constituency, and a banking constituency, and all demanded that the purchasing clause be unqualifiedly repealed. Without international agreement there could be but one standard, and he was in favor of that standard, and to-day that standard was gold.

Mr. Stockdaie Dem., Miss.) argued that the Sherman till had little to do with the present stagnation of business, but that it was attributable primarily to the tariff. This light, he said, was not one between the East and the West, it was a fight between the creditor and the debtor classes. He liked the East, but the people of the South would not forsake their own interests in order to benefit the East or the West. In 1897 the Democratic Senate, and it would take the free coinage of silver home with it. [Applause,]

The House, then at 11:10, adjourned.

tith it. [Applause,] The House, then at 11:10, adjourned.

BILVERITES HAVE A CONFAB.

They Resolve to Be Addressed By Silver tongued Orators from Congress The silver delegates back from Chicago held meeting in parlor 6 at the Hoffman House yesterday to arrange for a silver mass meeting at Cooper Union next Thursday night. From inent in the delegation were ex-Alderman and Orator John Morris and Alexander C. Lassen. G. V. Bryan, who comes from Washington brought a box of eigars. Dr. John G. Boyd lay back in a chair for half an hour after meeting time and bewailed the fact that the resolutions hadn't got there and the meeting couldn't go on till they aid. By and by a thir young man came with the resolutions. They were three pages long. They began:

Restrot. That we, the New York delegation to the Chicago Rimetalite Convention, hereby agree to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union, Thursday evening at 8 octock P. M. Aug. 24, for the purpose of hearing addresses in layor of bimetallism.

decock P. M. Ang. 24, for the purpose of hearing addresses in avor of dimerbilism.

It was resolved further that silver should be coined at a ratio of 15 to 1, and that the newspapers ought to give silver as fair a show as gold. Finally it was resolved that at the meeting on Thursday, Congressmen Bryan, Balley, Bland, Davis, Sibley, and Warner and Senator Daniel should make speeches.

The programme was to adjourn the meeting when these resolutions, which were seconded by Aiderman Morris, had been adopted, but there were not enough copies to go around among the reporters. While more were being made speeches were made to the reporters. The most interesting was that of Mr. G. V. Bryan. He said:

There's just one point I want to talk about. I don't know why gold men are gentlemen and silver men are lunatics. There is more noney in this country invested in silver mines and gold mining than there is in gold mines and silver mining than there is in gold miner is a gentleman and a silver miner a lunatic. The system they employ to get the metals is the same. I don't see why because I have an interest in a silver mine I'm a siver baron and a innatic, and the follow who lives next door to me and owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send a send as send as send and as send comes a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman and a send owns a gold mine is a gentleman door to me and owns a gold mine is a gentle man and a scholar."

India's Single Standard to Remain. LONDON, Aug. 21.-In the House of Commons

to-day the Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question asked by Mr. Robert L. Everett (Lib-eral), member for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk, said that the Government had found nothing in the course of events in India that would induce it to interfere with the single monetary standard.

Teller Fardon's Use of the \$10,650. Patenson, N. J., Aug. 21,-Abram Farden, paying teller of the First National Bank, who was arrested on July 28 on the charge of embezzling \$10,050 of the bank's funds, was taken to the county jail this evening, having them surrendered by his bondsmen.

The preliminary examination took place today in the office of United States Commissioner van Hovenburg. All the evidence produced went to show that Fardon used the money to bolster up the business of the Butler Bilk Company, in which he was interested.

LIVE WASHINGTON, TOPICS. THE REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTA CRITICISED.

It to Thought Curious that Such a State of Affairs Should Exist and Nobody Be Weld Responsible for It-Officers and Enlisted Men in the Army Are Commended for Gallant and Meritorious Services,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The inconsistency of he report on the condition of the Atlanta. which found the vessel to be in a most deplorable state, and then, after placing the blame upon four officers, recommend-ed that no further action be taken, in view of extenuating circumstances, is the cause of much comment in naval circles and such a state of affairs should have been found to exist and no one to be held responsible for it, is thought to be rather a curious thing. The statement in the report that the failure of the water-light compartment doors to work properly was, in a measure, due to the faulty construction of the vessel, is interpreted as a dig at the Advisory Board, which, under Secretary Chandler, drew up the plans for the Atlanta and Boston. This type of ship was consemned at the time by the construction officers, who were made to play the part in designing them of mere draughtsmen. The engineer officers assert that two officers of their corps were found responsible for the condition of the ship by the line officers.

A general order to the army, soon to be issued by the War Department, will show an sued by the War Department, will show an unusually large number of officers and enlisted men who have been commended in the last year for some gallant or meritorious services. These services were generally confined to the saving of drowning persons, rescues from fire, and courageous conductdisplayed in saving Government property from destruction. Liout, G. H. Macilonald, First Cavalry, is mentioned for heroic daring in rescuing, at the risk of his own life, a civilian from drowning in New York Bay on Aug. 14. Capt. T. H. Barry, First Infantry, is commended, with the privates of companies A and B, for meritorious conduct in saving a sailor from drowning in San Francisco Bay: Lieut, P. J. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry, and a Seminole Indian scout are mentioned for herolsm in rescuing another Indian scout from drowning in the Peccos Biver, Texas, in May, 1830. The enlisted men of Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, are mentioned for skill, courage, and devotion to duty in saving at great personal risk the public property at Fort Clark from destruction by fire. Serzoant C. F. Wolfe has a record to be proud of. He is mentioned for saving lives from drowning at Jaceson Barracks, La, rescuing a youn, lady at Fort Monroe, later a child at the same place, and soon afterward a comrade of his regiment, all from drowning. unusually large number of officers and en-

Representative Oates of Alabama is said to ment to the rules of the House investing in ment to the rules of the House investing in the House itself the appointment of committees, something after the fashion followed in the Senate. There each party appoints a steering committee' which does the clerical work of arranging the committees, and after their selections have been approved in caucus the choice is ratifled by formal action of the Senate. At the beginning of every Congress in recent years the plan outlined above, or something similar to it, has been broached and discussed, but nothing has yet come of it, and the indications are that the time is not ripe for the change. change.

Senator Quay yesterday vacated his apartments in the Normandie for an indefinite pe-Tho, and journeyed back to Pennsylvania. The Senator was one of the first to put in an appearance after the special session was called. Now he says that there seems to be no need for him here, and he intends to take a vacation in a cooler climate. The Pennsylvania Senator is paired with Senator Morgan of Alabama, and could not votountil the return of the inter from Paris. Senator Morgan salled on Saturday, and should be here before Sept. 1.

stood, will return to the White House the last days of this month. The work which has been in progress about the mansion for some weeks past has been nearly completed, and, excepting the field parior, the house will be in perfect trim for the return of the family. The fled room will not be finished until about the middle of September.

W. J. Pollock, the superintendent of free delivery in the Post Office Department has resigned, and A. W. Machen, the assistant susigned, and A. W. anonen, the assistant superintendent, has been appointed to the vacancy. W. W. Hill has been promoted to the place vacated by Mr. Machen.

James H. Shouz of Indiana and James H. Elliot of Massachusetts have been reinstated as special examiners in the Pension Office. They were dismissed during the last Administration. Henry C. Miller of Massachusetts, a medical examiner in the Pension Office, has resigned.

Among the New York arrivals here to-night were Francis Stetson, Isidor Strauss, and barles Miller a trip of active anti-spanners As soon as they had removed the stains of travel from their clothes they called on Secretary Lamont and had a long talk with him in his room at the Arlington Hotel. Their visit is said to be in connection with the financial question now pending before Congress. It is said also that they are interested in State and Federal patronage.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. - The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following

Scott Wise of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Trensury; Robert B. Bowler of Ohio, to be First Comp troller of the Treasury; Charles H. Mansur of Missouri troller of the Treasury; Charles II. Mansur of Missouri, to be second Compiraller of the Treasury; James P. Thitman of Fennessee, Register of the Treasury; James P. Thitman of Fennessee, Register of the Treasury; Samuel Blackwell of Alabama, Third Adultor of the Treasury; Charles II. Morton of Maine, Fourth Adultor of the Treasury; Hobert M. Consar of Treasury; Grains of Hinois, Pepuly Second Adultor of the Treasury; George W. Sanderlin of North Carolina, Deputy Third Adultor of the Treasury; Elbott N. Rowman of Indiana, Deputy Fourth Adultor of the Treasury; William G. Crawford of Louisiana, Deputy Adultor of the Treasury; For the Post office Department; Thomas J. Lowe, Secretary of Oklahoma Territory.

New Fourth-class Postmasters. Washington, Aug. 21.-The total number of

fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 114, of which 51 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following: New York-Wesley Backus, Chippewa Bay; George Luther Collieraville; Ida M. Hung, Ethisburgh; Har-riette B. Dysinger, Levile J. R. Kirkburde, Massen, John Burns, Natural Britge; J. A. Wiswei, Pleasis; Joseph Edwards, Rapids E. A. Gillen, Kossie; G. W. Guode, Royaiton; D. R. York, Smithville

New York Thieves Arrested for Newark Robberles.

Henry Lee, 21 years old, and Richard Sanders, allas Simms, 26 years old, members of a gang of burglars which has stolen during the past month \$1,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables in Newark, N. J., were caught on the Bowery on Saturday night by Central Office Detectives Reap, Bolland, and Jacobs, Yes-terday in 2 ming at the Tombs Police Court the terday morning at the Tombs Police Court the prisoners were committed to await requisition papers from Gov. Werts. Their principal victims in Newark were P. Bryce of Wainut street. Dr. Baidwin of Fourth avenue, and the Hodge Manufacturing Company.

The thieves were assisted in their work by Frank Mann of Newark, who chose the grocers to work ee, and Melinda Smith mistress to Sanders, who acted as the receiver of the booty. Lee and Sanders live in this city.

An Alarming but Unfounded Rumor.

The afternoon papers yesterday told of as outbreak of sickness, believed to be typhoid fever, in a shanty in Fordham occupied by a hundred Hungarians who are employed layhundred Hungarians who are employed laying a sewer on Webster avenue. The shanty
is at 185th street and Webster avenue, and it
was said that at least a dozen of the Hungarians were ill. Additional importance was
given to the alleged outbreak owing to the
proximity of the shanty to Granmar School
(id. Dr. O'llyrne of the floard of Health made
an investigation immediately after hearing the
report. Last night he announced that the
was no illness whatever at the place referred to.

Had a Dance and Then They Fought, DENVER, Aug. 21.-The feud which has existed for years between the Swedish smelters and Irish railroaders at the extreme east end, has ended in trouble. Oscar Olsen is now lying dead in the Morgue, and two others are at the hospital, expecting death. The two factions held dances last night, the halfs being but two blocks apart. The light occurred early this morning.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. COROLONONONONONON Only the Cook

who uses ROYAL Baking Powder is sure of the Finest Food.

A 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION PROPOSED

.

Fall River Mill Men Trying to Get Net England Manufacturers Together. FALL RIVER, Aug. 21.-At a meeting of prominent mill treasurers, held this morning. it was voted to appoint a committee to go to Boston to discuss the trade situation with other New England textile manufacturers. and also to endeavor if possible to secure a

uniform schedule of wages to be paid in the

cotton industry. It is stated on the best authority that a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages paid here will be made as soon as the mills resume operations.

This reduction has been under advisement since the expiration of contracts in July, but was not advocated strongly, owing, it is said. to a hope that work would improve as soon as Congress met. Instead of an improvement last week there was a marked decline in de-

treasurers cannot possibly hope for an improvement before the last of the year. Wages here are higher than in other manu facturing centres, and a readjustment has been considered for many months. It is not possible, the treasurers say, to manufacture regular goods at 2% cents, an actual selling figure to-day, and the only way they see to economize is in cutting off wages in all departments.

It is proposed to cut down the price of weaving from 21 to 16% cents per cut, and other wages in the different departments will be cut in the same proportion. Should business pick up within a few weeks action on this schedule will be deferred, but sooner or later a readjustment will be entorced. To-day's meeting lasted only half an hour, but the outline of

lasted only half an hour, but the outline of proceedings was pretty generally understood before the treasurers convened.

The manufacturers who voted to appoint the committee say they do not care to enter into any revision of the wage schedule alone. At present the schedule furnished by the spinners' union is in reality the one under which most of the large mills are working, and it has long been recognized. This scale is based on boom prices. To revise the work schedule is the first purpose of most manufacturers of influence here. They contend that such a revision may have no effect on the demand for their product but it will reduce the cost of production to a basis more nearly akin to the present selling price of their goods. They do not expect that operatives will take kindly to a reduction, but if the milis are to be run, no better wages can be paid than are to be offered when the new schedule goes into effect.

The factories that stopped did not close their gates because the help were earning too much money, but because they could not dispose of their output at any figure. Some of them would have shut down had the spinners been working for their board and weavers for ten cents a cut.

There is no assurance that they will comcents a cut.

There is no assurance that they will com-

mence operations when a panic schedule has been established, but if they are to commence again on regular goods or marketable goods, to be stored at the risk of the manufacturers, again on regular goods or marketable goods, to be stored at the risk of the manufacturers, they propose to begin piling up goods on a rock-bottom basis of wages.

Representatives of the big operatives in the various trades take a very gloomy view of the outlook. Secretary Howard of the spinners' union is spending his annual vacation at Halifax, but two other officers agreed that it would be useless to combat a cut down under present conditions. If a reduction went into effect to-morrow they would be compelled to put up with it, but at the first opening they would demand an increase and would enforce their demands as far as they were able. Officers of the weavers' union hold substantially the same views, but join with the manufacturers in saying that reduction can in no way benefit trade throughout the country.

country.

It is understood here that six printing companies with which Fall River mills deal are now carrying 2,000,000 pieces or more of printed fabrics. There are half a million pieces of gray goods on hand for which there is no inquiry and no sale.

JAILED INSIEID OF MARRIED. He Was a 'Longshoreman, but He Told the

William Schutzer of 107 Hudson street, Hoboken, became acquainted at a picnic about two weeks ago with Mrs. Annie Wildenor, a young widow, who lives with her one child at 63 Garden street, and has some property left by her husband. He woodd so ardently that the wedding was fixed for Sunday night. Pastor Freund of the German Evangelical Church was to perform the ceremony.

Church was to perform the ceremony.

The widow had invited her friends, and the parlors were crowded at the time appointed. An elaborate feast was waiting in the dining room. Schutzer entered the room looking handsome in a full dress evening suit.

The moment he entered the room, one of the female guesta gave a little scream. She quickly smothered it with her handkerchief, hurried to where the blushing bride was standing, and whispered something in the widow's ear which caused her to turn pale and to tremble. What the guest told the widow was that Schutzer was a longshoreman, that he had the resultation of being a first, and that he was probably married. The widow quickly recovered and denounced Schutzer as a wretch and a soundered. He had told her that he was a bookkeeper earning a good salary. She wound up by ordering him from the house.

Schutzer refused to go and tried to explain. The widow would not listen. Schutzer became violent. He was about to clean out the house when Detective kerrigan and Folleeman Whitlock arrested him. Yesterday Recorder Medonous he of the stream of the county aid for thirty days for disorderly conduct. The widow was prostrated for a short time, but she is congratulating herself now upon her escape.

Minor Business Troubles.

CRICAGO, Aug. 21.-A receiver was appointed to-day for the Quincy & Crandall Company, to-day for the Quincy & Crandall Company, dealing in railway supplies. The company is unable to meet its obligations. Assets are put at \$135,000 and liabilities at \$114,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—The Standard Manufacturing Company of this city made a dead of assignment this afternoon to the Union Trust Company. The sugregate of the assets is about \$40,000. The liabilities are believed to be less than the assets. The company has been doing a large business in the manufacture of bicyclos.

Compositors on Strike.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—The compositors in the newspaper offices of the Disputch and Times refused to go to work to-night. rances refused to go to work to-night. This course was decided at a moeting of the Typographical Union held this ovening.

The trouble grew out of a disagreement over the scale of prices on type-siting machines and shorter hours between the Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Typographical Union. The Traces is now using type-setting machines, and the Property expects to have seven in operation in a few days. Both papers will issue to-morrow morning.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Our Jewelry stock is replete with Solid Silver Novelties of every description -- new designs in Lace Pins, Searf Pins, Hair Ornaments, and a large assortment of Belt Buckles and Belts.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

SILVERSMITHS.

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

THE VOLUNTEER IN DANGER.

AMERICA'S FAMOUS YACHT RUNS ASHORE IN HADLEY'S HARBOR, Sighted by the Passenger Steamer Gay Head

When High Waves Were Completely En-guishing the Gallant Champion-The Right Arm Sent to the Relief of the Yacht, NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 21.-The famous steel schooner Volunteer, which as a sloop so ably defended the America's Cup a few seasons ago, and which in her present rig lost the Goelet Cup at Newport last week on a mere technicality, dragged ashore at her anchorage at the entrance to Hadler's Harbor this afternoon in the strong northerly gale. Hadley's Harbor is an inlet of Buzzard's Bay, which makes into the island of Naushon, one of the Elizabeth group, and which belongs to the Volunteer's owner, J. Malcolm Forbes, whose summer home is at the island.

The steamer Gay Head, on her regular afternoon trip from this port to Cottage City. sighted the yacht, which had been anchored at the entrance to Hadley's Harbor. She was thumping on the rocks, and from the steam-er's deck the Volunteer appeared to be bilged. decks.

The Gay Head carried the news to Wood's Holl, where the wrecking tug Right Arm hap-pened to be, and the Right Arm started at once to the Volunteer's assistance. When the Gay Head returned from Cottage City the Volunteer was still in her precarious position. The weather had moderated, however, and the sea had gone down somewhat.

At this time, which was about 6 o'clock, the Right Arm had not reached the schooner, as she was obliged to go from Wood's Holl through Vineyard Sound and Quick's Holl. not daring to make the trip through Wood's Holl, which would have been much shorter. mand, and the annulling of contracts has be-Hadley's Harbor is very well protected, and come a daily occurrence. The time for placing had the Volunteer been anchored further in than at the entrance, local scamen think there fall contracts is rapidly going by, and the would have been no danger of accident. The Gay Head also sighted a fishing schooner

ashore at l'enzance, and a sloop yacht which was stuck in the mud flats at Great Harbor.

was stuck in the mud flats at Great Harbor.

The Volunteer was originally a sloop, and won international glory by defeating the slippery Scotch entier Thistie, now the German Emperor's yacht Meteor, in the fall of 1887 in two races for the America's Cup.

She was built of steel by Pusey & Jones at Wilmington, Del., in 1887. She was then owned by Gen, Charles J. Paine, one of the owners of the single-sticker Jubilee.

She was the last of the cup defenders, including the Puritan and Mayflower, designed by the late Edward Burgess. She was lengthened and rerigged as a schooner by Lawley & Son of Boston in 1891.

J. Maleolm Forbes became her owner and sailed her in the recent cruise of the New York Yacht Club. She carried off several prizes during the cruise. She beat all the two-masters in the race from Newport to New Bedford on Tuesday last.

J. H. Walker No Longer in Control.

CHICAGO, Ang. 21 .- James H. Walker is no onger either President or director of the great dry goods house of the James H. Walker Company. At a meeting of the directors in New his resignation, and it was accepted immediately. At the meeting the following directors were present: James H. Walker, Columbus R. Cummings, W. A. Mason, and C. C. Lay, None of the details of the meeting can be learned. Mr. Lay, who gave this information, absolutely refused to say whether the resignation was voluntary or whether Mr. Walker had been forced to take the step. Concerning the plan of reorganization Mr. Lay was equally reticent. That there had been much internal strife in the James H. Walker Company is not denied by the members of the company or by those in a position to know. An officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, when asked for information on this point said:

"Recrimination after recrimination has come to us, but we let it go in one car and out the other. I will admit that there has been a great deal of bad feeling manifested among the members." were present: James H. Walker, Columbus

Norristows, Pa., Aug. 21 .- The Schuylkill Iron Works of Conshohocken, operated by the Alan Wood Company, one of the largest iron industries in the State, have announced that on and after Sept. 4 there will be a general reduction in the wages of employees. Puddlers will be reduced from \$4 to \$3.25 per ton. Laborers will be reduced from \$1.15 to \$1.05 per day. The firm give as a reason for the re-buction the general depression in the iron business, and say the step is absolutely neces-sary in order to keep the works running. PHILADELEHIA, Aug. 21.—H. Muhr's Sons, watchmakers, at 140 North Broad street, have been compelled by the financial depression to reduce their working force of 400 men to half duce their working force of 400 men to half reduce their working loves of varieties.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Williams Manufacturing Company, makers of sewing machines, this morning began running on hall time, owing to hard times.

Bostos, Aug. 21.—The 250 men employed in the car shops of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Aliston will hereafter work only five days in the week until the business conditions improve.

State Employees to be Paid in Certified Checks,

Athany Aug. 21.-Currency is getting searce in this city. To-morrow 231,000 is to be paid to the Capitol construction force, and as the Commercial Bank, the State's chief depository here, cannot get the currency readily, it has prepared a special certified check or note, lithographed and signed by George B. Mc-Cartee, the Capitol Paymaster, and countersigned by the tank officers. They are only in denominations of \$10 and \$20, and can be used at stores or deposited in the city banks. The Commercial Bank secures them, and as they are made payable to the bearer, the inconvenience arising, from procuring identification is obviated.

Production of Gold and Silver Since 1792, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- A statement prepared by the Mint Bureau, Treasury Department, shows that since 1792, and up to 1892. the aggregate production of gold was \$5,033,the aggregate production of gold was \$5,033,108,000, and of silver \$5,104,081,000. Of the
gold produced, \$3,582,905,000 has been coined
as money, and the balance has been used in
the arts. Of the silver produced, \$4,042,700,100 has been coined as money, and the balance
used in the arts. Of the gold used in thearts,
it is stated unofficially that most of it is now
in graveyards, as the practice of dentistry
absorbs a large proportion of the gold used in
the arts.

The Treasury Paying Out Gold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Orders have been issued by the Treasury Department to all Sub-Treasurers to pay out gold over the counters, the same as other classes of money. The effect of this is to practically place the gold reserve among the available Treasury cash assets. As a result the gold balance has been somewhat reduced, being slightly below \$100,000. The net Treasury balance is \$11,750,000. Receipts continue light and expenditures heavy, so that before the month of August expires the Treasury balance and the gold balance may both be lower than now

Heavy Decrease to Customs Collections. Washington, Aug. 21.-The Treasury "ten day" statement, issued to-day, shows the colections from customs at New York for the first twenty days this month to have been \$5.101,250, as against \$8.651,975 for the corresponding period of last year, or a decrease of nearly \$3.500,000.

Must Have Work or Steal, DENVER, Aug. 21 .- A' delegation of Italians

his morning walted upon the Mayor and nsked for work. They said that they must have work or they would be compelled to steal The Mayer told them that city work would be given to American-born citizens in preference to others. To-day the men at work upon the city sewers struck because the contractor would pay only \$1.20 a day, when the city or-dinances specified that all city work must be done at \$2 a day of eight hours.

Northern Pacific Receivers. The two receivers of the Northern Pacific Rail

road Company at this end of the line. Thomas F. Cakes and Henry C. Rouss, will leave for Mil-wankee to-day, where they will be joined by Henry C. Payne, the third receiver. They will then go through the books of the company and eventually they will submit a report to the shatcholders.

One Democratic Candidate in lows. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 21.-The delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet on Wednesday, are slowly assembling.

The only candidate for Governor who has opened headquarters is O. L. Bestow of Chariton, at present Lieutenant-Governor of the



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

1 1-9 INCHES OF RAIN IN 20 MINUTES.

Dr. Draper's Gauges Were Busy on Sunday -Cycles of Rainfall,

The greatest rainfall hitherto recorded at the Central Park Arsenal was exceeded on Sunday morning. Dr. Draper said yesterday that his rain gauges showed that one and onehalf inches fell during the twenty minutes between 10:15 and 10:35 o'clock. From 9:30 A. M., when the rain began, until 3 P. M., when it ended, the fall was 2.21 inches, which figures break the record for the last five years. From 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening to 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the fall was 1.6 inches, which makes the total rainfall for the two days

which makes the total rainfall for the two days 3.81 inches.
"Now," said Dr. Draper, "if you will multiply 3.81 by 23.000, you will obtain 87.630, which is the number of gallons that fell on one acre during the storm."

Until Sunday Dr. Draper's rain gauges had the idlest summer of their lives. From the last week of June to the middle of August they were almost without employment. The drought of those six weeks was the worst known on the roof of the Arsenal in the twenty-live years of the city's weather bureau. It is a disappointing thing to know that the woodlands of Central Park exercise no influence upon the rainfall within the area of the Park. In fact the rainfall of New York city is practically the same as that of the Croton watershed. In a series of years the mean annual fall of the watershed and that of the city have not differed two inches. So what's true of Dr. Draper's roof may be taken as true of the whole region hereabouts, city and country.

The season started out with a good rainfall.

of the whole region hereabouts, city and country.

The season started out with a good rainfall. The aggregate for April, May, and June was a little over twelve and a half inches, or nearly three inches above the average of that quarter for the past twenty-five years. June did pretty well, with a little over two and a half inches, but that was much below the average, and really foreran the drought of July and August. The last considerable rainfall was on June 26 and it amounted to about three-quarters of an inch, which was really very good. Then came July with less than an inch and a quarter, much of it so distributed as to do the least good, and up to the middle of August the rainfall for that month was only 33 of an inch. The average of the full month for twenty years was more than fourteen times as great. The nearest approach to the conditions of those six sweeks occurred in 1881, but things were not quite so bad then.

Dr. Draper is less impressed by a drought than most persons, because he is accustomed to study the subset of rainfall, and he knows

nearest approach to the conditions of those six givecks occurred in 1881, but things were not quite so bad then.

Dr. Draper is less impressed by a drought than most persons, because he is accustomed to study the subject of rainfall, and he knows all about the droughts of the past 200 years. The French weather records go back nearly two centuries and they show that the annual variation of the rainfall moves in cycles of about sixty years. There have been three such cycles in the period covered by the French observations. The rainfall moves in cycles of about sixty years, and the existence of like cycles has been proved. The rainfall in Philadelphis has been observed since 1825, and there, at Washington, and at Frovidence, R. L. the years of less and of more than average rainfall correspond with those of less and of more than average rainfall in New York.

What constitutes a drought is one of the hard questions that curious people put to meteorologists. The question is hard because of the great variety of weather in different parts of this continent, and the different conditions under which rain falls. A rainfall of two inches in most parts of Nevnda, where the annual fall has about three inches, would be almost affood, while so small a rainfall here, where the annual fall has not been less than forty-six inches in hearly sixty years, might be amost a drought. Junes moderate rainfall prevented anything like a drought, because it was pretty well distributed through the month. July's 1.13 inches might not have been so much too small had it fallen at night in gentle showers, and without much wind. The rain that does the least good is the share showers followed by a hot sun and a high wind. As such a shower falls if rapidly runs off the dry and often dusty surface of the ground, and when the sun and wind follow, they quickly dry up what is left on the surface.

As New York city is not to any great extent an agricultural region, the question of rainfall might seem of too small importance to this community to justify

Another Letter to Women. May 25, '92, Syracuse, N. Y. "Dear Madam: "I want to tell you what your

Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me.

"I was so bad with falling of the womb and Leucorrhæa that I could not stand. "I had doctored so much

without benefit I was entirely discouraged. I expected to die.

"One evening I read in the 'Herald' about your medicine. I got some, and took 2 bottles of the Compound, and used one of the Sanative Wash.

"I am now well and strong, am never troubled with either of the complaints. If more women would

use your Compound, there would be less suffering in the world." - Mrs. Ida Casler, 126 de Olive St.

All druggists sell it. Address in contidence, Andre E. Pinkinam Man. Joseph Realt. Co., Lynn, Mass. Liver Pills. 25 cents. Jun & Selle